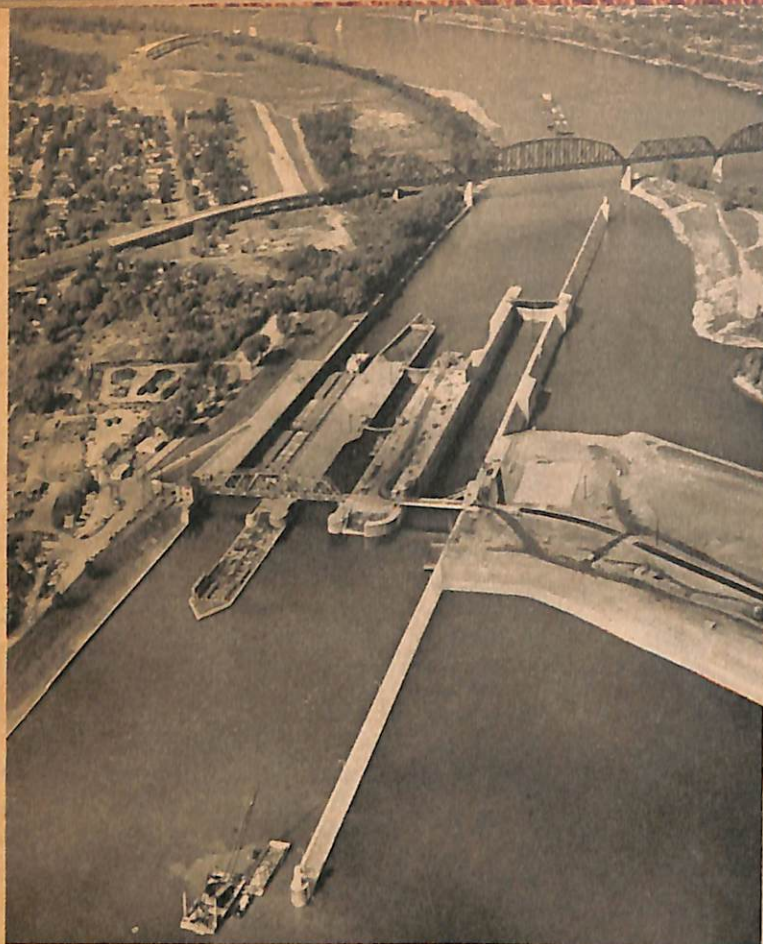




LOUISVILLE ORCHESTRA, a part of the unique Louisville Fund, is proof that culture was not overlooked in the dynamic era after World War II.

REBUILDING of McAplins Locks and Dam at the falls has been a major postwar construction project in the Louisville section.

looked ahead

hospitals, schools and public service was started. Because of this early recognition of postwar problems, Louisville was able to make a rapid and orderly switch over when both Germany and Japan came to their knees.

The war in Europe ended on May 4, 1945, the war in the Pacific four months later, on September 2. Louisville celebrated as it never had celebrated before.

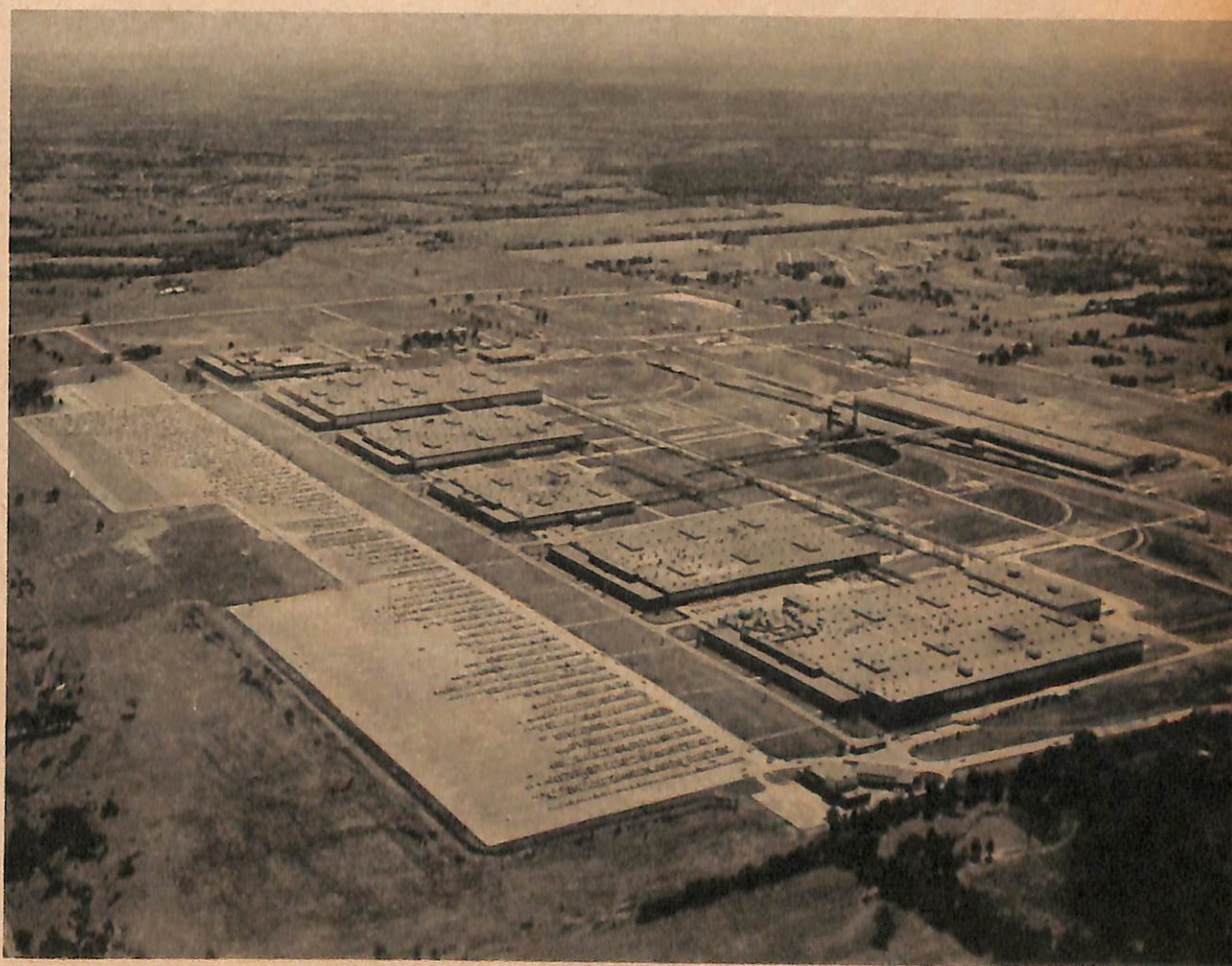
But there was a sobering undertone to the city's celebration. The casualty lists had been long and terrible; hundreds of homes had lost a son, father or husband.

Of the first 14 Louisvillians drafted in November of 1940 for "one year of military training," three had been killed in action, three had been wounded and one had been captured.

The wartime restrictions on building were lifted in Louisville in 1946, and what has been a continuing interval of record-breaking home building was started. The next year, 10 years after the all-time high water, work started on the city's floodwall, a Federal government project that is the largest inland protection system in the United States.

Meanwhile, events were beginning to take shape which would make true prophets of the 300 men who met in 1943 to plan Louisville's postwar future. As they had expected, not only did most of the war industries remain and convert to peace production, new plants moved in to meet the unprecedented demand for consumer goods.

The 1950's might be called Louisville's dynamic decade. It was a period when the city



APPLIANCE PARK, where General Electric built the world's largest plant for making home appliances, topped the list of industries coming in after the war.